

THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE.

Entered as Second-Class Matter Friday, February 19th, 1904 at the Postoffice at Barbourville, Knox County, Ky., under Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.
MOTTO:—LIVE FOR OUR FRIENDS—DO THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF GOOD WE CAN TO THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

Terms: \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1911

Vol. VIII. No. 19

MIDDLESBORO

Boosters Preparing for Big Fourth of July

Middlesboro has for years held the reputation of never doing things by halves, and this year promises not to be the exception, but from reports coming from that city, July 4th will be one of the biggest events of the season there.

Arrangements have been made for some special features, among them, a flying machine, several speakers are on the list for addresses during the day.

Middlesboro possesses a wide-awake Business Men's Club that does not stop to consider the cost, but proceeds to boost Middlesboro, and they have kept that spirit alive there until everyone who enters the city comes in contact with the influence of the movement, and realizes that they are in a wide-awake business town.

We are glad to see this spirit of progressiveness in our sister city, and trust that it may prove contagious and that when our citizens and the citizens from the surrounding towns congregate there on the 4th of July to help them celebrate that we may become inoculated with this progressive spirit and distribute it amongst home folks until this entire country shall be breaking out with progressiveness.

We are proud of the city of Middlesboro. Her citizens are our friends, and we wish her unbounded success and prosperity.

Republican Mass Convention

In obedience to the call of the Republican State Central Committee of Kentucky, and the rules governing the Republican organization, the Republican voters of Knox County will meet in mass convention at the Court House in Barbourville, Ky., on Saturday, July 8th, 1911, at 1:30 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Republican State Convention, which will convene in the city of Louisville on Tuesday, July 11th, at 12:30 P. M.

The said State Convention being called for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, and Clerk of Court of Appeals; to be voted for at the regular November election, 1911.

Knox County will have 28 delegates selected to attend the State Convention.

The Republicans of Knox County are urged to come out and participate in selecting the delegates who shall be commissioned to represent them in the State Convention.

J. A. GILLIAM, Chairman Republican Executive Committee of Knox County.

J. H. DONALDSON, Secretary Republican Executive Committee of Knox County.

The End of Diaz.

Ever since the beginning of the present insurrection, Senor Madero and the other leaders of the revolt have maintained that the resignation of President Diaz was an absolute necessity before any real reforms could be assured to the people.

"While General Diaz is in power," said Madero in his manifesto issued on May 6, "all laws will be fictitious, and all promises tricks of war." Time again and again important and dignified leaders of thought in the republic have brought to the attention of the aged President this feeling that he should step aside. Last September, on attaining his eightieth birthday and the centenary

of the republic, Porfirio Diaz was the idol of the Mexican people. Recently there has been wide opposition to his rule, and it is plain that there could not have been any lasting peace in the country until the tyrant, as the Mexican popular hero had come to be called, had been overthrown. Up to a few weeks ago, Diaz steadily refused even to consider the idea of resignation. The revolution, he maintained, was scattered and headless, and should he step aside, there would be no one strong enough to restore order. "I came into the city of Mexico fighting; I will leave it accompanied by bullets." There are many in the republic who have believed it would be disastrous for Diaz to retire. Most of the conservative elements, however, apparently believe that Diaz, having first declined made a mistake in having himself elected to the presidency for the seventh time, and a still greater mistake in forcing Ramon Corral, an exceedingly unpopular man, upon the republic as Vice President. Early last month the aged statesman issued a manifesto promising to resign the office of President as soon as peace was restored. "We do not want manifestos," said Madero, when the news was brought to him, "we want resignations." Porfirio Diaz belongs to the past. He has kept himself, or has been kept, ignorant of the extent of the disaffection in his country. The Diaz who remade and built up Mexico no longer exists, and it is to be regretted, for the judgment of history upon his life and achievements, that last autumn he did not persist in his determination to refuse a seventh re-election.

Judge O'Rear Spoke Here

Judge E. C. O'Rear, one of the candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor, spoke to a full house of voters here last Saturday afternoon in the interest of his candidacy.

It will be remembered that Mr. Franks opened his campaign here some weeks ago and it was expected by some that Judge O'Rear would reply to his speech here to the attack made upon him by Mr. Franks, but in that they were mistaken, as Judge O'Rear never mentioned his name.

Upon the questions of referendum and recall the Judge made himself very clear, and the people were delighted with his position. He said, however, that he would not be a candidate for Governor unless he had a majority of the instructed votes for him, as his commission must come from the people.

In another part of this issue we give his address in full that the readers may know what his position is.

Church Note Cremated

There was an interesting service conducted at the First Methodist Church in this city last Sunday morning; something out of the ordinary, but nevertheless, pleasing to all concerned.

From the date of the dedication of this church some years ago, there has been a debt hanging upon this church, and a note covering the debt was signed by several of the leading members of the Church, and same has been renewed from time to time until last week, when a special effort was made and the entire debt was liquidated and the note redeemed.

Sunday morning at the beginning of the service, the Stewards and Trustees of the church were all called together in front of the chancel and while they all stood looking on, Uncle Joseph Miller, the oldest member of the Official Board, applied the match to the note while P. D. Black held the plate, and watched it consumed by the flames; after which, all joined in singing, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

J. PROCTOR KNOTT

Former Governor of Kentucky, Laid to Rest

Ex-Governor, J. Proctor Knott, died at Lebanon last Sunday afternoon, after an illness of some time, and the city was draped in mourning as a consequence.

Mayor C. C. Spalding, of the city of Lebanon, had the following proclamation printed on hand bills and distributed over the city:

"Whereas, the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst, by death, Lebanon's most honored and distinguished citizen, former Governor, J. Proctor Knott, and whereas, the hearts of our people are filled with sorrow, and they mourn the loss of Kentucky's most beloved citizen; therefore, as a mark of respect, it is ordered that the city hall be draped in mourning, and that the bell be tolled during the funeral. It is also requested that the City Council attend the funeral in a body, and that the business houses of our city be closed during the funeral services and burial."

The body was taken to the Masonic Temple where it lay in state until Thursday afternoon, where it was viewed by hundreds of his friends until the funeral service, after which the remains were interred in the Ryder Cemetery.

Thus passes another of Kentucky's truly great men.

What Kentucky Needs

- Fewer dogs and more sheep.
- Fewer bar rooms and more schools.
- Fewer scrub-cattle and more good ones.
- Fewer political hacks and more statesmen.
- Fewer poodle coddlers and more mothers.
- Fewer cigarette suckers and cleaner thoughts.
- Fewer men who seek office and more men whom the office seeks.
- Fewer loafers around stoves, street corners, taverns and bar-rooms and more bread winners.
- Fewer dance hall damsels and dudes, and more virtue and marriage.
- Fewer knockers and grumblers and more who are ready to lend a helping and either pull or push to make the Commonwealth better.

The Romance of Farming

To the average person the joining of romance and farming is an absurdity on its face, but it is to bring out the romance and the poetry and to discover the surprises, that the city of New York has formally added a course in farming to the public school curriculum, the first city in America to take such action. There are other straws showing that the wind is not blowing so strongly cityward as in the past forty years.

Out in Washington the agricultural extension work of the State College has equipped a demonstration boat with the paraphernalia required to illustrate farming in all its phases. The boat makes a tour of Puget Sound, and goes up the rivers, stopping at all cities and towns to give lessons. If the farmer, or the

city or town boy boy with the farm virus coursing through his veins, will not come to the college, the college will come to him. The farm as a reformatory institution has been tested by Kansas City and not found wanting. One established in connection with the workhouse has proved so beneficial that other cities are planning to do likewise. The Kansas City farm reduced the cost of keeping prisoners from \$220 to \$100 per year, cut down the force of guards, reduced the number of attempts to escape and made the prisoners healthier, more contented and more human. The farm work gave them occupation for their minds so that they did not brood over their misfortunes and work themselves to desperation by a continuous session of self-pity.—The Kentucky Farmer.

Sailing Abroad

The many friends of S. B. Dishman, Jr. will be both pleased and surprised to learn that he sailed yesterday from Boston, Mass. for Liverpool, England, and that he will visit England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and Wales before he returns to the states.

He graduated from Brown University, at Providence, R. I., last week and in company with about twenty other young men started on this trip abroad.

The Advocate wishes for him a pleasant journey and a safe return to his native land.

He is the youngest son of Judge and Mrs. S. B. Dishman of this city.

Kentucky Fair Dates.

The following are the dates fixed for holding the Kentucky Fairs for 1911 as far as reported:—

- Alexandria, September 5—5 days
- BARBOURVILLE, Aug. 30—3 days
- Bardstown, Aug. 30—4 days
- Brodhead, Aug. 16—3 days
- Burkesville, Aug. 15—4 days
- Erlanger, Aug. 22—4 days
- Falmouth, Sept. 27—4 days
- Fern Creek, Aug. 16—4 days
- Frankfort, Aug. 29—4 days
- Germantown, Aug. 24—3 days
- Hodgenville, Sept. 5—3 days
- Horse Cave, Sept. 20—4 days
- Lawrenceburg, Aug. 15—4 days
- Leitchfield, Aug. 15—4 days
- Lexington, Aug. 7—6 days
- London, Aug. 22—4 days
- Ky. State Fair, Louisville Sept. 11—6 days
- Mayfield, Sept. 27—4 days
- Monticello, Sept. 5—4 days
- Mount Olivet, Sept. 5—4 days
- Paris, Sept. 5—5 days
- Shepherdsville, Aug. 22—4 days
- Somerset, Aug. 30—3 days
- Uniontown, Aug. 8—5 days
- Vaughan, Aug. 9—4 days
- Versailles, Aug. 2—3 days

BASE BALL

S. K. League Reorganized and Includes Barbourville

The Southeastern Kentucky League has been reorganized and includes the following towns in the circuit: Artemus, Middlesboro, Pineville, Barbourville. Only local talent will be used, and only players residing in Bell and Knox Counties will be allowed to play.

There will be a meeting of the representatives of each club at Pineville Saturday, when officers of the league will be elected.

The first game of the league season will be played here Saturday between Artemus and Barbourville.

No town is complete without base ball team, so show your loyalty and enthusiasm by rooting for the home boys.

Subscribe for the ADVOCATE!

FARM WOMEN

Congress to Meet in Colorado in October

The first Congress of Farm Women ever held is called to meet at Colorado Springs in connection with the sessions of the Dry Farming Congress the week of October 16th, 1911. Better homes in rural communities is the object of the Convention. The Dry Farming Congress has a domestic science department and employs field representatives to go into the homes on the ranches and give to the women vital ideas upon the art of home-keeping. Now a great gathering of farm women is planned to consider how best to keep the boys and girls at home on the farm and to teach the women on the farm how best to mix refinement and culture with their work. This movement marks a milestone in the progress of American Womanhood.—Kentucky Farmer.

T. B. TERHUNE

Is Made A Doctor of Divinity

Huntington (Ind.) Evening Herald, of June 7.

Rev. T. B. Terhune, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in this city, was today made a Doctor of Divinity at the annual commencement exercises at Hanover college, a Presbyterian institution situated on the Ohio river. Rev. Terhune has for some years been a favorite at Hanover, having frequently gone there to deliver addresses before the various student organizations. Last year he delivered the commencement address and today he gave a short talk in connection with the services.

This recognition comes as well deserved, since Dr. Terhune is recognized to be one of the ablest pulpit orators in this city and one of the strongest in northern Indiana. His work in the lecture field has brought him the most cordial receptions everywhere. As a thinker and a scholar he is no less brilliant than in his oratory and the new title he has received will certainly be well carried by him.

T. M. Scott Postmaster at Somerset

The post office at Somerset goes to T. M. Scott. Mr. Scott has never held office before, but we have no doubt but that he will make good. Mr. Catron and his friends made a hard fight to hold on, but as we predicted he had to go. Mr. Catron made a good official, and has held the office for probably a dozen years. Anyhow he ought to be satisfied to let some one else have a pull at the pie. Perpetuity at the pie counter is not a just method. When Edwards lost out his appointees ought to have stepped down and out and not wait to be kicked out. "To the victor belong the spoils." That's what they fight for, and the winner should have it.—Burnside Item.

Mr. Merchant, This is to You

Why not help us boost the town. Why not come out and join the men who are trying so hard to keep alive the organization known as the Commercial Club? They will meet next Monday night, June 26th, at the Court house. There will be excellent speaking, a nice program rendered by the Barbourville Red Men's band, and the ladies are invited to attend. We insist on your coming, because we need your co-operation in this matter. There are many

things that could be done and said, if we would only wake up to the just responsibility to ourselves, our families and the community at large. Remember at 7.30 and let everybody come.

Mr. Powers A Credit to the District

Caleb Powers in trying to protect a woman from being hanged at Washington shows his humanity. Hanging a woman—no difference what she has done—is a relic of barbarism, and no civilized country should tolerate it. In fact, the death penalty by hanging should not be tolerated. The dangerous members of society should be removed by chloroform or some other humane and painless method. Mr. Powers so far in his career in Congress has been a credit to the district and an honor to the Republican party. Give him eight years in Congress and he will eclipse all his predecessors.—Burnside Item.

Celebrate The Fourth

Where are you going to spend the 4th? Tchoupitoulas Tribe and Barbourville Redmen's band are going to join the boys on Cumberland Avenue in Middlesboro, in one of the greatest parades that has ever turned out in Eastern Kentucky.

Three large bands and all the Secret Societies, Commercial Club, and Business Men will turn out in the parade with fine floats, and they will have an actual air ship, one of the latest designs, that will make three flights during the day. This is something that you have never seen before. Let us all go up and see it. There will be politicians there, as well, to shake your hand, and you know you want to meet them.



This Particular Brand For Particular Dressers

While it is true that fine clothes do not make fine men, the well-dressed man will always command attention. When you buy

"Shield Brand" Clothing

you are certain to get a correct fit, and plenty quality in every garment. Prices are within reach of all.

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Give us a trial and be convinced.

Smith, Riley & Co.

Incorporated

Barbourville, Kentucky

This Mark of Quality is on every coat collar.



Artemus vs Barbourville, Saturday June 24th Game called 3:00 P. M.

The Mountain Advocate

Published Every Friday at Barbourville, Kentucky.

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O. W. L. CLARK,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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14 Is the number for those desiring to communicate with this office by phone. Ring up Central and ask for number. You will then be connected direct with this office, if you have The Camp Ground Telephone service.

The Official Organ of the Republican Party in Knox County.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics

We take this method of announcing our candidacy for the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, subject to the action of the Republican State Convention to be held at Louisville July 11, 1911.

D. W. CLARK.

What Shall We Do With the House Fly?

(From State Board of Health.)

Ever since the germ origin of disease has been an accepted fact, the medical profession have been constantly working, with microscope, chemicals, and culture media to gain a familiar acquaintance with and an intimate knowledge of the various forms of germ life, hoping thereby not only to relieve the sufferings of humanity, but to serve as beacon lights on the highway of life to guard the traveller from dangers that lurk in visitation from malignant micro-organisms.

The germs of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and many other diseases, invade the system through so many preventable sources that we often wonder why men do not wake up to the full realization of the fact that their loved ones are speeding, prematurely, in the silent city of the dead, and others are soon to join them, because of man's failure to heed the warnings of science and thereby guard against the inception of maladies that are preventable.

It is an established fact, well recognized by our profession, that a very large per cent of our ills are contracted by the use of germ laden food or drink. Typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera infantum, enterocolitis, and other diseases of the alimentary canal, are among those that have their origin in food or drink.

It is claimed that more than seven thousand children die, annually, in New York City, alone, of intestinal diseases, due to impure food and drink, and not the hot weather, as so many are inclined to believe. Now you may ask how these disease germs reach the food and drink. I answer by saying that it is a well known fact that excrement, from those suffering from the above named diseases, is laden with innumerable host of malignant germs with remarkable vitality, and reproductive power, this excrement is most commonly, in country and small towns, thrown on the ground in back yard or lot. The house fly, in its season, is the first to visit this unsanitary field, as the filth from humanity, and the lower animals, is the feeding and breeding place of the fly. After loading his feet and proboscis with germs he flies away to the homes of men, where they are left on all kinds of food and drink. People eat those germs, and subsequently develop disease, from which they oft-times die.

The average mother will feed her defenseless child food that has been covered with flies, and their poisonous excrement, not knowing of the great danger in such a course. If it were not for the resistive power of the human system, all of us would, early in life, fall victims to the deadly work of the house fly.

About thirty seven years ago, Dr. Joseph Leidy, of Pennsylvania, discovered, by the use of microscope, that, after feeding flies on fungi their proboscides and stomachs swarmed with scores of these fungi. Flies that

have been fed on tubercle sputi, typhoid or cholera dejecta excrete the living germs 48 hours later. Microscopic examination shows them and culture media develop them, from this excrement.

In Ceylon, where the English army imprisoned the Boer captives, a prisoner infected with typhoid was brought from South Africa. He was placed in an inclosure, surrounded by a woven wire fence. No one was allowed to pass out of this enclosure. The British soldiers camped nearby. Flies, in great numbers, passed from sick to well. Within a few weeks scores of British soldiers were stricken with typhoid, many of whom died. Microscopic examination of flies revealed the fact that they were the carriers of the disease.

When cholera is present, it has been clearly demonstrated that the fly is the chief, and almost only, carrier of the disease. Haffkins found cholera germs in milk that had been sterilized, and subsequently exposed to infected flies. During the Spanish American war our own soldiers were annoyed by flies in every camp where typhoid fever prevailed. Lime was thrown on excrement in ditches made for it. Frequently flies, with lime on their feet, were seen walking on the food at the table. Many cases of typhoid followed. Where our officers and their mess tents were screened from the flies, no cases of typhoid developed.

Flies have been caused to walk over typhoid material, and then over culture plates; every footmark was found to give a colony of typhoid germs.

With all these, and many more, alarming facts confronting us, what is the doctor's duty toward humanity? It is to teach by private and by public talks that flies breed in manure piles, and all kinds of filth; that they carry disease and death to people; that where possible, breeding places should be broken up, by the free use of lime and kerosene; that homes should be screened, and that flies on the outside should be killed in every conceivable manner; that each and every community should organize a fly protective association which is far more desirable than progressive eucher clubs; enlist the aid of the local newspapers, school teachers, and the ministry, the moulders of public opinion, and agree to fight this enemy of humanity with as much zeal and determination as we would use fighting an invading army with banners, seeking to destroy our lives, our freedom, and our homes.

When that balcyon day shall come, as it surely will, when all men fight the fly, the Grim Reaper will be less frequent in his visits to our homes to kiss away the pains of mature manhood and innocent childhood.

Let us not be discouraged, or cast down, because men, whose lives we seek to save, are slow to believe and act; but let us contend for the right and ere long we will be rewarded by seeing the house fly vanish from civilization, when we will be blessed by the smiles of humanity, the consolation of duty performed, and the knowledge that we have not lived and fought in vain.

Then, what shall we do with the house fly? I answer in the language of the ancient Jews against the only Perfect One: "Crucify him! Crucify him!"

Do not fail to see the opening game. Artemus vs Barbourville. Game called at 3:00 P. M. Come out and root. Of course we win the opener

BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO

New York Florist Closed Shop and Gave Murdered St. Bernard a Real Funeral.

Seldom do we find a man who has the courage to do what Ibsen's Hedda Gabler called "a really beautiful thing." This is quite a prosaic world, after all, and folk look askance at the man who will do a deed of sentiment in broad daylight. But such things do happen, just once in a while. The other day a New York florist closed all his shops and held a funeral for his loved St. Bernard dog, whom a fiend had poisoned. Regular services were held at the master's house, and the minister who read the service delivered a touching eulogy on dogs and on Leo in particular. The dog's body was borne to the grave by four children who had known Leo since he was a puppy. Around the grave the mourners sang a hymn. Was the minister ashamed to officiate at a dog's funeral? Not a bit. "It seems to me eminently proper and fitting," the minister said; "I knew Leo as a friend, and as a friend I mourn his tragic taking off. Of all earthly creatures none is so faithful as one's dog." A highly beautiful sentiment!—Denver Times.

MUSEUM MUSES



Manager—Where's "The Bearded Lady?"

Fat Boy—He was arrested yesterday for bigamy.

HIS MONEY OR HIS WIFE.

Now and then John B. Stanchfield tells a new story. The other night he was a guest at the dinner of the sheriff's panel, always the most ornate dinner of the year. It costs \$40,000, and, to dispose of this fund the dinner master provided solid silver souvenirs, in addition to the barrels of vintage champagne. Mr. Stanchfield told this yarn to illustrate a point:

"A very wealthy man got a note from the Black Hand," said he. "It read as follows: 'If you do not send us \$100,000 we will kill your wife.' The millionaire replied at once to the address given: 'Nothing doing on the money; but I'd like to hear from you further. Your proposition interests me.'—Cincinnati Times-Star.

HE HAD FORGOTTEN.

The absent mindedness of a clergyman, temporarily in charge of a leading Belfast church, was responsible for a singular dilemma in which a bridal party was placed the other day. The ceremony was fixed for nine o'clock a. m., and punctually at that hour the bridal party arrived, the church, one of the most spacious in Ireland, being by this time filled with relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The sexton was in attendance, but no clergyman. After a lapse of an hour, anxiety gradually gave way to a feeling of alarm. The bride swooned twice. Eventually a hurried telephone call brought the truant clergyman, who, almost two hours late, was profuse in his apologies for his absent mindedness.

REVIVING HER.

"Mabel has fainted," cried the captain of the girls' basket ball team.

"Steady, girls," said the trainer. "Give her a little air, and pass the fudge."

VALUABLE MAN.

"They tell me Gubbins thinks everything of that Swiss chauffeur of his."

"Yea. There isn't an auto horn made that can match his yodling."

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

KNOX CIRCUIT COURT.

J. R. Foley, Admr., Plff.

vs. Levi Foley & Co., Def'ts.

By virtue of a judgment rendered in the Knox Circuit Court at its April term, 1911, in the above styled case, the undersigned Master Commissioner will, on Monday, June 26, 1911, it being County Court day, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Court house in Barbourville, Ky., sell, on a credit of six months, the following described property, to raise the sum of \$63.12 and cost, \$47.50. Said lands lie on the waters of Indian Creek in Knox county, Ky., and are bounded as follows:

Traet No. 1 is bounded as follows: Beginning at a hickory and sourwood on a line of Peter Engle survey; thence with a dividing line between Luke and Levi Foley, s 82 e 36 to a water oak; thence s 62 e 16 poles to a white oak; thence s 63 e 51 poles to a black oak and hickory; thence n 5 e 120 poles to a post oak on top of a ridge; thence with a dividing line between Luke and Joseph Foley n 82 e 82 poles to a chestnut; thence s 44 e 12 poles to an apple on the bank of the Peter Branch; thence n 75 w 13 poles to an apple tree; thence n 2 w 7 poles to a red-bud; thence s 7 w 66 poles to three small chestnuts; thence s 9 e 54 poles to a black oak; thence s 47 e 42 poles to a black gum; thence s 20 e 36 poles to a hickory; thence to the beginning.

Traet No. 2 is bounded as follows: Beginning at a white oak and two hickories standing on the north side of a hill; thence n 59 e 142 poles to white oak and hickory on the reserve line; thence s 45 e 80 poles to a stake; thence s 59 w 142 poles to a stake; thence n 45 w 80 poles to the beginning. Registered May 23, 1846.

Traet No. 3 is bounded as follows: Beginning at a spanish oak stump and poplar — Helton's corner; thence s 57.

Traet No. 4 is bounded as follows: Beginning at birch and white oak on the line; thence s 25 w 50 poles to two chestnut oaks on the top of the ridge; thence s 40 w 62 poles to a small red oak; thence s 47 w 38 to a black oak and ash; thence n 64 w 40 poles to two black oaks; thence n 53 w 16 poles to a black gum and black oak, corner to a survey made for Hiram Campbell; thence n 26 poles to a white oak, Parson's corner; thence with said Parson's line to the beginning.

The above land will be sold on a credit of six months, to the highest bidder, the purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the date of sale and having the force and effect of a judgement, with a lien retained upon said land until paid in full.

Given under my hand this June 6th, 1911.

J. R. JONES, Commissioner Knox Circuit Court.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

KNOX CIRCUIT COURT

John W. Davis, guardian of Caleb Davis, Plff.

vs.

Caleb Davis, Def't.

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Beginning on a chestnut tree standing on a line made by Miner Bryant and John McKeehan; thence southeast with the meanders of the spur to the creek to a scumore; thence up creek to mouth of a ditch; thence with a straight line to the foot of the hill; thence same course with meanders of spur to the outside line; thence northeast with same to a conditional line of Mary Parker and K. S. Davis; thence north course to the Thorsy Jordan corner to two post oaks; thence turning west with same line to one walnut and one hickory; thence with course with same conditional line to outside line; thence southwest running with some line to the beginning and containing 75 acres, more or less.

The above land will be sold to the highest bidder, the purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the date of sale and having the force and effect of a judgement, with a lien retained upon said land until paid in full.

Given under my hand this June 6th, 1911.

J. R. JONES, Commissioner Knox Circuit Court.

THE NEW
MIDLESBORO HOTEL
Middlesboro, Ky.
Reopens for business under new management. One of the finest
SUMMER RESORTS IN KENTUCKY.
The patronage of Commercial men Solicited.
RATES:— \$2.00; \$2.50; \$3.00.
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ARE USED EVERYWHERE
Easily laid — can be laid right over wood shingles if necessary — Fireproof — Stormproof — Last as long as the building and never need repairs. For further detailed information apply to
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Absolutely Pure
The official Government tests show Royal Baking Powder to be an absolutely pure and healthful grape cream of tartar baking powder, and care should be taken to prevent the substitution of any other brand in its place.
With no other agent can biscuit, cake and hot-breads be made so pure, healthful and delicious.
Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price per pound, and is cheaper and better at its price than any other baking powder in the world. It makes pure, clean, healthful food.
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Dr. Herndon's Prescriptions are Carefully Compounded.
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DO YOU want to Buy Real Estate? If so see me and I will try to supply your wants. I have a large list of farms in Knox county, consisting of Coal and Timber lands, grass lands, agricultural farms, in large, small and medium size, tracts, that I can suit the wish of almost any one. Also
TOWN PROPERTY
having a nice list of property, both improved and unimproved, listed for sale. If you want to locate in town, either to buy or rent, SEE ME. I can supply your wants—if I haven't what you want I will get it or try to.
If you want to sell or rent, let me find you a customer. List with me, I will put your wants before the public and treat you right. I am also agent for land in Florida. Commission reasonable.
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THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE
D. W. CLARK, EDITOR
BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Year, in advance... \$1.00

1911-June-1911

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L. & N. Time Card

North Bound

No. 22 Daily, due 10:14 a. m.
No. 12 " except Sunday 1:55 p. m.
No. 21 Daily, due 11:24 p. m.

South Bound

No. 23 Daily, due 3:24 p. m.
No. 11 " except Sunday 11:12 a. m.
No. 21 Daily, due 3:45 a. m.

Street car leaves Hotel Jones twenty minutes before the scheduled time for trains.

Church Directory

CUMBERLAND RIVER BAPTIST CHURCH
Every Sunday in each month.
Morning Service 11:00 a. m.
Evening 7:30 p. m.
Sabbath School 9:45 a. m.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
REV. A. C. HUTSON, Pastor.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Every Sunday in each month.
Morning Service 10:45 a. m.
Evening 7:30 p. m.
Sabbath School 9:30 a. m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursday 7:30 p. m.
M. B. C., 1st & 3rd, Mondays, 7:30 p. m.
REV. F. W. H. RROP, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH SERVICES
Morning Service 11:00 a. m.
Evening 7:30 p. m.
Sabbath School 9:45 a. m.
Junior Endeavor 1:30 p. m.
S. S. Workers' Com., Tues. 7:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Tuesday 7:45 p. m.
REV. ERER H. MULLINS, Minister.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SERVICES
First and Third Sunday in each month.
Morning Service 11:30 a. m.
Evening 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 9:45 a. m.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
REV. ROBT L. BROWN, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH
Second and Fourth Sunday in each month.
Morning Service 11:00 a. m.
Evening 7:30 p. m.
Sabbath School 9:45 a. m.

ST. GREGORY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Mass and sermon every First Sunday of the month, at 8:00 a. m.
Sermon and Evening Prayer, every Third Sunday of the month, at 7:30 p. m.
REV. P. AMBROSE REGER, O. S. B.
Pastor, Corbin, Ky.

Professional Cards.

Powers, Sampson & Smith
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT
LAW,
Barbourville, Kentucky.

THOS. D. TINSLEY
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Public Square. Notary in
Office. PHONE 101.

J. M. ROBSON
LAWYER.
OFFICE: Over First National Bank
BARBOURVILLE, KY.

J. D. MAIN
Lawyer,
Office West side Public Square,
BARBOURVILLE - KY.

A. L. PARKER
DENTIST
OFFICE: Up Stairs, in Parker
Building.
BARBOURVILLE, KY.,
Phones: Office, 36,
Residence, 96.

Tonsorial Parlor!
K. F. DAVIS,
PROPRIETOR.
Near HOTEL JONES
If you want a good, clean
shave, a neat hair cut, or a
shampoo, you will find no bet-
ter place in town.
WHITE BARBERS FOR
WHITE TRADE.
GIVE HIM A CALL.

PERSONAL LOCAL MENTIONINGS

L. M. Cole made a business trip to Wilton Monday.

B. P. Walker made a business trip to Knoxville last Monday.

Mrs. S. H. Perkins returned Monday from relatives in Warren.

Fine line of Buckeye pants at cost at Father England's for July.

J. W. Lumpkins of Corbin, was in town last Monday on business.

C. R. McNeil of London was a visitor in our city for a short while Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Pitman, of Pineville are visiting relatives in this city this week.

Engl nd will not find it necessary to use his hatchet during July, as all goods are at cost.

Mrs. P. D. Kennedy and little daughter left last Friday for their home in Bradford, Pa.

Mrs. Nell Webb of Knoxville, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. John B. Gates this week.

Miss Lila Johnson left the first of the week for Knoxville, Tenn. to enter the summer school there.

G. E. Williams of this city has accepted a position with the U. S. Coal & Coke Co. of Gary, W. Va.

J. G. Stansbury visited his daughter, Mrs. J. M. Robinson and family here last Sunday and Monday.

Judge W. R. Block and family left Monday for Richmond for a visit to his parents and other relatives.

Miss Gertrude Steele left Monday afternoon for a few days visit to Miss Hattie Stansbury at Grays.

Miss Ellen Clark left Monday afternoon for Knoxville, Tenn. to enter the Summer School of the South.

Mrs. R. B. Sutton and little sons, of Corbin, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Brown in this city.

Mrs. C. N. Sampson and two daughters, Dows and Anna Maud, are visiting her brother, Rev. Fred F. Kelly, at Covington.

Prof. James P. Faulkner, wife, and daughter, of Berea, arrived last Saturday, and have been spending the week visiting relatives in this city.

Mrs. Sarah Schneider and husband came in last Sunday morning from Morefield, Neb. and will spend several weeks visiting relatives here.

The post office was moved Monday into the new brick building of Mrs. Lila Cole. This will make an ideal location for the office.

England, Ellison, & Co. will sell strictly for cash in the future.

Misses Janie Sullivan and Mary Sawyer and Messrs. Jarvis and Walker composed a horse back riding party to Artemus Friday evening.

Miss Ruth Johnson returned to her home in Middlesboro last Monday after a month's visit to the family of her Uncle D. W. Clark in this city.

A patent medicine man with a beaver, held the boards in front of the Hotel Jones last Saturday afternoon and evening, where he gathered in several of the surplus quarters on the medicine he was offering for sale.

All persons who are indebted to England, Ellison, & Co. are requested to call and settle their accounts by the first day of July, at which time they will establish a strictly cash system, and they wish to close up their books.

Capt. John L. Powers, and wife and little daughter arrived last Sunday afternoon to visit his mother, Mrs. Powers, who has been quite ill for some days past, but who was very much better when he arrived from Pennsylvania.

Louis D. Sampson came down from Chicago and joined his wife here last Saturday. She had been visiting here for the past two weeks and both left Monday afternoon for Cincinnati, where they will spend a few weeks before returning to Chicago.

Keep your eye on England, Ellison and Co's. prices for July.

Mother Cole and grand-daughter Roberta are visiting relatives at Red House near Richmond.

Mrs. Flora Anderson of Lynchburg Va. arrived this week for a visit to relatives in this place.

Big trade sale for July at England, Ellison & Co's. Dry goods, mens and ladies furnishings. Everything at cost, and no mistake.

A. M. Decker, Jr. and E. E. Sawyer left Monday on a wagon trip through Harlan County.

\$3.50 men's shoes and oxfords for \$2.25 at England's for July.

Rev. A. C. Hutson, Pastor of the Baptist Church, who has been away two Sunday mornings, will occupy the pulpit of the Baptist Church at both hours Sunday. In the morning at 10:45 he will preach to the old folks especially. All are cordially invited.

Senator A. J. Oliver, of Allen County, candidate for Secretary of State, was a visitor in our town last Saturday and made a short talk at the Court House, where he made a very favorable impression upon his hearers. He was accompanied by Judge O'Rear.

A number of young folks from here attended the annual dance of the Pineville Dancing Club at Pineville last night. The dance was a very elaborate affair, in keeping with Pineville's way of "doing things up brown." Saxton and Frost's orchestra of Lexington furnished the music.

Sam Kash, of Corbin, was here last Saturday, and introduced Judge O'Rear and Senator Oliver to many of Knox County's voters, besides introduced them to the audience they addressed. Mr. Kash is never more at home than when he is mingling in a political campaign.

Reports from Bristol, Tenn. show that "Sneezel" Sawyers is making good with the baseball team of that city which is in the Appalachian League. This is the same league in which "Leather Kelly and Pete Donahue, two of the boys who played with the Union College team here this spring, are playing. Several of our local boys have, from time to time attempted to break into the professional ranks but Sawyers is the only one that has made good.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
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We are in shape to furnish you all kinds of tomb stones and monuments direct from the factory thereby saving you the middle-man's profit. Quality and workmanship equal to any in the country. When in the market for these goods call and see us.

Kentucky Marble Company,
J. Frank Hawn, Mgr.,
4-14tf. Barbourville, Ky.

MIDDLE MAN'S PROFIT SAVED.

I buy direct from the quarry the best Vermont marble; also handle Canton, Georgia, marble, in readiness for inscriptions, and the price for my labor in preparing, will be all the "middle man's profit" there will be about it. My prices will be very reasonable. New stock coming so come in and inspect work and get prices.
TOSY DOODNY,
Shop in rear
Parker Mercantile Co.

Free

Have you seen those handsome china sets at Detherage's Store that are being given away absolutely free? If you have not you should drop in and see them at once. One set consists of a 43 piece dinner set and the other a 10 piece chamber set valued at \$6.00. Drop in and learn all about them and remember it costs you nothing. Hurry up before some one else gets them all.
W. H. DETHERAGE.

Hunters' Notice

Hunters and all persons are hereby notified that the undersigned have their lands posted according to law and all trespassers will be prosecuted for willful trespass.
Henry Elliott, Shelton Elliott.
Other names will be added to this list at 25 cents each.

"Sure Cure"

"I would like to guide suffering women to a sure cure for female troubles," writes Mrs. R. E. Mercer, of Frozen Camp, W. Va. "I have found no medicine equal to Cardui. I had suffered for about four years. Would have headache for a week at a time, until I would be nearly crazy. I took Cardui and now I never have the headache any more."

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

The pains from which many women suffer every month are unnecessary. It's not safe to trust to strong drugs, right at the time of the pains. Better to take Cardui for a while, before and after, to strengthen the system and cure the cause. This is the sensible, the scientific, the right way. Try it.

YOU WANT BETTER LIGHT?

The MAZDA LAMP will double your light without increasing your light bill. The metal filament affords two-and-a-half times as much brilliancy as the ordinary carbon incandescent—and the quality of the light is pure white. We would be glad to quote you prices on this lamp, chandeliers and any electrical fixtures desired.

We shall be glad to give estimates of cost of wiring your home for

ELECTRIC LIGHT

All our work is done by careful, experienced men, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Barbourville Electric Light Heat & Power Co.
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The Leading Hotel In Southeastern Kentucky

Telephone, Electric Light and Natural Gas in Every Room. Hot and Cold Water Baths. Everything New and Up-to-Date. Accommodations Top Notch. Courteous Treatment

AMERICAN PLAN
RATES - - \$2.00 PER DAY
W. R. TIPPETT, Manager

H. L. HATTON'S

Meat Market

Here is the place to get your FRESH MEATS and VEGETABLES. I am located in the Costellow Building, on Walnut Street, were I purpose to keep at all times the best of everything in the Meat and Vegetable line.

Call and get your meat, sweet and fresh and tender, and your vegetables, for breakfast, dinner and supper. None but the best Meats handled, so you will know when you get HATTON'S STEAK that you are getting the BEST and NO MISTAKE. And everything will be sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

My shop will be open to the public from early morning until late at night.

Walnut Street **H. L. HATTON,** Walnut Street
Barbourville, Ky.

Would You not like to own a part of the Original, Historic George Washington Homestead
On the banks of the beautiful Potomac River?

The undersigned has secured the agency for a part of this historic estate known as Mount Vernon, the historic home of George Washington, located on the Virginia shore of the picturesque Potomac River, just a few miles below the National Capitol.

This is a beautiful tract of land overlooking the river, and is bounded on one side by the King's Highway, and on the other by the exclusive army post, Fort Hunt, where U. S. Government is spending thousands of dollars in permanent and impressive improvements.

Direct, rapid transit electric cars will land you in 30 minutes in North Mount Vernon, from the very heart of Washington.

The title of this property is absolutely perfect, having, for generations been in the Washington family, it now passes almost direct to you.

Would you not enjoy owning a part of what was once the home of

George Washington, the Father of our Country? You will never have another such chance as the one we now offer to you. This beautiful suburb will soon be taken and then you will pay many times the amount to get a lot in your possession. Look at the price and terms.

The lots are 25X100 feet and to first purchasers prices are fixed at \$200.00 for inside lots, and \$250.00 for corner lots. The terms of sale are \$25.00 cash at time of purchase, and \$10.00 per month thereafter until full amount of purchase money is paid.

No interest, and no taxes charged during the life of the installment contract, and in case the purchaser should die a deed will be given to the heirs free and clear from all incumbrance.

Upon receipt of your first payment of \$25.00 you will be given a bond for your deed.

After first payment is made to us, all future payments will be made direct to the United States Savings Bank of Washington, D. C., which will, upon receipt of the final payment, deliver to you a proper deed free and clear of all incumbrance.

North Mt. Vernon Land Company.

JUDGE O'REAR'S GREAT SPEECH

Mobs and Mob Rule Dissected and Remedies Suggested.

Rule of the People Must Be Restored by Utter Overthrow of Legislative Lobby.

The following speech was delivered by Judge Ed C. O'Rear, at Princeton, Ky., on Friday, June 16, 1911, to an immense audience composed of representatives of all political parties, who listened with the greatest of interest throughout its delivery:

Fellow Kentuckians:

I come to a community more than once recently stricken by the mob spirit, yet a community which is fully an average, if not more than an average, of the educated, law-abiding, quiet citizens of our state. The animus of your mobs was of a kind which has been given most notoriety in Kentucky during the last three or four years, popularly designated as night-riding. I come before you to discuss, as one of the incidents injected into this campaign, this matter of mob spirit, which affects our society, which has been, to the dishonor of our state, used by some of her own press and sons to disparage her in the eyes of the world, and in her own esteem.

I do not come to defend the mob, nor to excuse it, but to study it, to endeavor to explain it, in the hope that when the subject is properly understood you, and the other people of this state, may take such steps as may be necessary to vest such power in proper officials of this government as to prevent its recurrence.

If there is a mob it may be necessary to shoot it, or hang it, but it is infinitely better not to have the mob

ber of mobs during the last half century, but no more, I think, than the average state of the Union. The mob of the past may be divided into three general classes: One, where some revolting crime has been committed, exciting and shocking public sentiment so that a great many are excited beyond ordinary restraint, resulting in the wreaking of vengeance upon the supposed guilty person; another, arising from industrial conditions, following upon strikes and lockouts, and the third is not wholly unlike the second, is singular in the sense of oppression practiced or suffered by a great number of the public.

To the latter class belong the night-riders and other related disorders, which, by the way, have not been confined in their operations to Kentucky. Among this class in Kentucky was the tollgate raiding; people were killed, more property destroyed by the raiders than was done in the time of the night-rider troubles.

In reference to the tollgate raids, then the public believed that it was not a sound policy to give a monopoly of the highways of the state, which were turnpikes, to corporate and individual owners, who could exact toll from every other traveler; they believed that it was better for the public to own and operate the public highways.

Tollgate Night-Riders.

After many years of discussion laws were finally enacted empowering the counties to acquire the roads. The owners of the property and the county authorities were in many instances unable to agree upon prices for the property, and the impression was created that the owners were attempting to indefinitely delay the matter of public ownership, or to get exorbitant prices for the property. There were some then, impatient at the delays and dickering, who cut up the gates, terrorized and in some instances killed the owners, and when resisted killed gatekeepers and owners.

As we now look calmly back upon that dark chapter of history, we fail to find an excuse for these outrages. Troops and deputy sheriffs were called out to protect the property, which was undoubtedly right. But the public peace was quickest restored by the speedy acquiescence of the roads by the counties.

These roads were not acquired in deference to the mob spirit, nor as the result of its actions. They were acquired as a result of a deliberate purpose, framed in public opinion, created by years of previous discussion. If conditions had been such that the counties and owners of the roads could have agreed more promptly, or legislative acts to authorize the acquisition of these roads had been more promptly passed in compliance with the overwhelming public demand, there is no reason to suppose that the mob would have had cause, even in its own misguided judgment, to have destroyed the property. Tollgates had existed upon the turnpikes in Kentucky for the better part of a century without molestation. Years of discussion had gradually ripened public opinion into the belief that the system was inherently faulty.

Law's Delay Cause of Violence.

After the matter had finally been enacted into law giving counties the right to purchase these roads, it appeared perhaps to the more thoughtful that the law was inadequate towards giving relief. The county officials in many instances were unreasonable in their demands upon the owners of the roads, or the owners were unreasonable in their demands upon the counties, so that it was made to appear to the more impatient that the law which had been enacted was faulty. The more radical spirits in the community saw in the situation a defiance of the public will. Then it was that they began their depredations. That was the last uprising of this class in Kentucky until the night-rider troubles in 1907.

I have already described in a previous address delivered at Hopkinsville, Ky., on the first day of May, the conditions existing in this state for many years prior to that date, affecting the interests of the tobacco growers. Without repeating here minutely these conditions I deem it sufficient to remind you that the culture of tobacco had been one of the principal industries in this state since its separation from Virginia, and of their fathers before them for all of the generations from Jamestown to Independence. They had found in the cultivation of this crop the means by which they supplied the most of their commercial needs. It was the basis of their currency, a large part of the local tax with which they defrayed the expenses of the colony, the tithes of the ministers in the established church, and the revenues with which they paid the soldiers of the line in the Revolutionary war.

Trust Eliminated Competition.

Perhaps 80,000 men were engaged in this industry alone in Kentucky in 1907. The value of the yield was not less than \$35,000,000 or \$40,000,000 a year. In the meantime there had been evolved in the experience, daring and sagacity of financiers and manufacturers a series of combinations of wealth and factories, resulting finally in the concentration of many buyers into few. The competition which had theretofore existed was thus eliminated. This applied not alone to tobacco, but to many other commodities as well. The subject attracted the sharp and critical attention of the public. Magazines, newspapers and speakers warned the public of the dangers imminent from this new system, and sought to contrive means to frustrate its oppres-

sive effect. Legislation more or less drastic was attempted and enacted. As early as 1838 statutes were passed by the various states of the Union and by the congress of the United States, highly penalizing combinations made in restraint of trade. Kentucky in 1890 passed a similar statute, severe and stringent, and affording no exception.

In 1891 the people of Kentucky adopted a new constitution. It was provided in your organic law that the legislature should enact such statutes as would prevent confederations and combinations of capital and enterprises which would raise the price of commodities above their reasonable value. After that the legislature enacted no statute on the subject until 1906.

Producers Received Little.

Prosecutions begun under the statute of 1890 were contested on the ground that the statutes had been repealed by the constitution. The courts held to the contrary. Still, there were no convictions, and but few prosecutions undertaken so far as we know. The effect of the combinations continued to increase. The result was that the producers of tobacco in Kentucky found their market restricted to practically a single buyer, who set the price, graded the crops and took its time for accepting and paying for crops delivered; partitioning the territory of the state among its representatives and allies, as a sovereign would parcel out his favors among his courtiers. The world was demanding and using all the tobacco that was being raised and was paying for it at the prices demanded by the single manufacturer and its allies. The producers were being paid in most instances but little more than the cost of production. When it was considered that the fertility of the soil was being exhausted by raising tobacco crops, in a great many instances the producers were paid even less than the cost of production.

Tobacco is a crop which, from its nature, requires personal handling and care. But little machinery can be utilized in its culture and preparation for the market. Consequently one man can handle but few acres. The tobacco raiser became generally a poor man. He and his family devote their labor for a whole year to the crop, frequently resulting in his receiving less than 75 cents a day for his toil.

Trust Reaped Profits.

It was finally disclosed that this single buyer and its allies had reaped and was reaping the most enormous profits from this class of business. The difference between the buying price and the selling price was so extensive that as much as 60 per cent per annum was realized upon the capital of the trust, magnified by fictitious means to four times its real value. In other words, the trust realized 240 per cent upon its actual investments in the business.

The growers, finding that the statutes against the trusts apparently were ineffective, undertook to apply the same methods which the trust had employed. Legislation was enacted in Kentucky, under the impulse of the public demand and in furtherance of the public good, allowing farmers to pool their crops and products, so as to present a more united and organized body of sellers against the united and organized body of buyers, and so as to realize a more nearly reasonable value for the commodity. The trust buyers at this point declined to buy from the growers' association, and in every way conceivable in the art of cunning, experienced and apparently conscienceless men, backed by hundreds of millions of dollars made from the product of these people, sought to break down the organizations of the producers.

You will observe that these conditions had been existing for a full generation. After considerable agitation in the public press and upon the stump, sentiment was sufficiently aroused to procure the enactment of legislation granting to the growers the privilege their competitor had been enjoying undisturbed for so long. Then the growers were met with the concerted, combined, deliberate and ruthless methods of their competitor, in which the latter undertook to deal fairly and squarely with the tobacco growers of Kentucky, or it should be required to remove its presence from the state so long as it continued the aggravating cause of violence and disorder.

Growers Formed Pools.

In 1906 the growers formed pools in Kentucky, as well as in other states growing the crop, in which they attempted to gather into associations of their own, the principal supply of their crops. Those who did not join, finding an improved market, took advantage of the situation to sell at increased prices. The trust refused to buy at all from the growers' associations, on the ground that they had combined. Not daunted, the growers again pooled their crop of 1907. Again those who were not willing to share the risks and enterprise of their neighbors held aloof, and supplied, as far as their crops would go, the needs of the trust.

In the midst of this situation there occurred the memorable panic of 1907. Already two crops were tied up in the pools. The growers needed the proceeds from their crops to discharge debts. Their creditors, the merchants, the banks, were pressing for the payment of their debts. The merchants were being pressed by the

wholesalers under the effect of the prevailing panic. The situation had become acute in Kentucky. Neighbor was arrayed against neighbor in argument as to the utility and propriety of the growers' associations. The trust was encouraging, with its money, agents and arguments, these disputes, its purpose being to destroy the unity of the growers. Nothing was done in the meantime by the government of the state to relieve the situation. Nothing was attempted. The dispute became more acrimonious and continued to grow more bitter. A quarrel over a dog fight has been known to produce a feud running through many years. How much more, then, was it likely that so serious a cause of quarrel among men as this quarrel between tobacco trust and the growers should result in bad feeling and anger, and finally in acts of violence? This situation, already big with anger and bad feeling, burst into acts of unlawful violence.

The question then arose—what to do with the situation. That the men who had destroyed property and life should be punished, the sober-minded judgment of most people agreed, and I heartily agreed, as doubtless you did. That further outbreaks should be prevented as far as lay within the power of the officers of the law, was equally imperative. Life and property and the peace of the community must be preserved at all hazards. Still, there existed the cause of this trouble.

Kentuckians Not Lawless.

It is not true that the Kentuckians are a lawless people. It is especially not true that the farming class of the state are lawless in their purposes and instincts. They are of the contrary disposition. It must be apparent then that when a quiet, orderly, easy-going people, such as these, are so wrought up in their feelings that a considerable number of them give way to their passions and impulse of violence, that there must be a deep-seated and long-endured aggravation.

I then held to the opinion, and do yet, that it was not only the province, but the duty of the state government to, as far as it lay lawfully in its power, remove the cause, to the end that the public peace might be preserved in the future, that our citizens might be spared the fate of becoming felons; that property might be saved from destruction; and that upon the restoration of normal conditions the great bulk of the people engaged in the business of tobacco growing might pursue it with profit and contentment.

Was such an idea entertained on my part a lawless idea? Did it in the least smelt at or connive with lawlessness? Did it in the least importune the violent to continue their violence? Is it not always the legitimate end of government and a wise purpose of these conditions which will give the greatest contentment and prosperity? I did then say in a public declaration which I made on an occasion which has become memorable in the history of the state, just how that remedy was to be applied, and I am happy to say to you now that I am confirmed by the host of judicial and official authority in this whole land, that there was enough force and power and virtue in the law to cope with the situation. I declared then, and I now repeat, that in the law, and under the law, there was ample and just correction of existing evils.

Upheld by Supreme Court.

Since I last spoke to the public on this subject the supreme court of the United States has found judicially that the tobacco trust was of itself a lawless combination, and has been throughout all these years of its oppression; that its purpose was to restrict trade in tobacco unreasonably, and that therefore it should be disbanded as an outlaw.

And it was clearly within the law that the tobacco trust should be outlawed in Kentucky, because it was in truth and in fact an outlaw, and that it should not only have been fined, but until it ceased its oppressive methods it should be denied access to Kentucky at all; that it should be required to deal fairly and squarely with the tobacco growers of Kentucky, or it should be required to remove its presence from the state so long as it continued the aggravating cause of violence and disorder.

The courts of Kentucky have consistently held that the farmers' pool was a lawful enterprise; that it did not violate the constitution of this state or of the United States; that it was founded on the experience of mankind, authorized by the acts of the legislature of Kentucky, and justified by the press and public opinion. But the courts of Kentucky went further, preceding by some three years the now epoch-making opinion delivered the other day by Chief Justice White, and declared that combinations which were not unreasonable restraints of trade were not unlawful in Kentucky, either under the statutes of Kentucky or of the United States, and the courts of Kentucky declared that combinations of the buyers had equal rights with the combinations of the sellers, also that combinations of the sellers had equal rights with the buyers.

It fell to my lot to pen one of the opinions of the court of appeals of Kentucky declaring in emphatic language the principle which I have just announced, and which I am happy to find is sustained by the last conclusions of the supreme court of the United States upon this subject.

Favors Law Enforcement.

When I said then, and when I say now, that the purpose and end of gov-

ernment is to enforce the laws equally and impartially against the violent, lawless night-riders, and enforce them also against the lawless though not violent trust, was that equivalent to saying that I favor lawlessness? And when I declared that it was the province of government and its duty to remove the aggravating cause which provoked outbreaks of violence in various sections of the state, at the same time saying that the specific acts of violence should be punished, because they were unlawful, was this justification of lawlessness in any sense?

But passing this, I will now ask your indulgence for a moment to speak as to my personal and individual record upon the question of mobs. As a public official, acting as commonwealth attorney, specially appointed for the purpose, I prosecuted members of a mob in Kentucky, and that, it so happened, in a Republican county in the state. I prosecuted them to the end of the law. Later I became a public official by election, being chosen to the office of county judge of my county. The night before my induction into the office a mob took from the county jail a prisoner and hung him until he was dead.

First Official Act.

My first official act was to convene the fiscal court in special session, and cause rewards to be offered for the apprehension of the members of the mob and for their prosecution. A number of men were arrested as the result of this effort and were brought before me for examination. They were in every instance held to the grand jury without bail and were indicted and tried. There I exhausted every means in my power to punish the members of the mob.

Since being a member of the court of appeals, the question arose in a case before the court as to the effect of a mob of which I have been especially treating today, to-wit: the tollgate raiders. A band of these marauders had destroyed tollhouses and terrorized the keepers.

The road had to be abandoned by the owners. Then the county condemned it under the statutes. The question presented was the fair market value of the road as of the date of the condemnation. The county insisted that the value was as it was found to be after the mob had depreciated that value by its destruction of the company's property. The jury found accordingly. The court of appeals reversed the judgment on the grounds that the verdict was inadequate, and rested on erroneous basis; that the mob was a band of felons, in law, whom it was the duty of the county to disperse, and to protect the property from; that the public would not be allowed to profit by the mob's lawless acts, but should pay for the road which it required as if the mob had not existed. In short, that the law would protect to the last extremity owners of the property not only from the direct act of the mob, but from the indirect results. The opinion may be found reported in 117 Kentucky Reports, 674, and it fell to me to write that opinion of the court.

Thus you will see that in three instances in my official life, covering a period of more than 20 years, and occurring at intervals widely separated, have I shown by my official action and conduct, which fortunately are matters of public record, my esteem and my manner of dealing with the specific acts of mobs. I went so far as the law empowered me; I went no further because I had not the power.

Believe in Square Deal.

I believe the average man is satisfied with a square deal. His idea is, that is the end and purpose of all law. And he is not far wrong. When the law falls him, there is, in his mind, but two courses: either to "grin and bear it, or kick." When a great number having a similar grievance find that they are not getting a square deal, or believe they are not, which affects their actions the same, they kick simultaneously. If not enough of them to make a revolution, they make a mob. I believe that, broadly speaking, the mob spirit, as it is called, rarely evinces itself except under the belief that the law is inadequate to redress the wrong, a belief most always slowly formed, however swiftly executed. Not only that the law is inadequate, so far as the statutes and officials are concerned, inadequate in that the public, through any legal channel available to them, cannot act.

The best-governed people are self-governed people. Likewise they are the best satisfied with their government. If it is pliable enough to respond promptly to the public will, there would be no ground for impatience at it.

Legislature Not Representative.

The belief has been slowly growing in this country that the legislatures, the people's only means of enacting their will into law, are not truly representative of the people; that they are subject to corrupting influences too frequently; that through inattention, or ignorance, or baseness, they suffer the public's interests to be subverted to that of a favored class, who would obtain through the law more than they in good conscience and under a square deal were entitled to. This belief is manifested in a number of ways. One, the tone of the press, and public utterances on the subject; another, in the restrictions placed upon legislatures in late years by the constitution, prohibiting the granting of special favors in legislation. This special legislation has been cut out, but the interests which would profit nevertheless by enjoying immunity which the public is not allowed, obtain their ends by defeating

legislation which would correct their evil practices. They do this in the main through the influence of the lobby—a set of astute, polite and corrupting agents employed especially to defeat legislation of a nature which is aimed to protect the public from those who would fatten upon it through unrighteous and exceptional privileges. The people have for years discussed and tried to remedy this evil in government. It has, however, grown constantly worse. Many think there is no lawful remedy.

The remedy is not alone to hang a mob—back of that, and in order that there should be no mob, and no provocation of one, the first wrong cause should be removed. Disband the lobby. Prevent its harmful influence. Restore to the people their legislative untrammelled by the obstructions of those who would make it an unrepresentative body; let the people understand that in that body, established as a means of expressing the public will for the public good and government, is safely vested the law-making power. Thus let them see that they may in confidence then rest the matter of all remedial action in providing means to conserve the public welfare and peace and safety.

Sore Disappointment.

I affirm that the legislature of Kentucky has for 20 years and more been a sore disappointment, in the main, to the public. There have been notable instances of high-minded and patriotic members in that body during that time. But the dominant influence has been pernicious; it has obstructed wholesome, remedial legislation; it has foiled the public demand; it has thwarted the public purpose; it has grown to be called a reproach to the state. Thus has been formed, slowly but gradually, the opinion in the public mind, that the law-making body was inadequate to grant means of redress of public oppression. The opinion has grown into indignation and deep distrust. There has consequently grown a contempt for law and a denial of its efficiency. The remedy of violence is wrong—is unjustifiable. The true remedy is to remove the controlling cause. As the doctors now say, "Swat the fly that spreads the disease." It is better than to have to treat the disease when it becomes an eruption.

Should Have Power to Recall.

If legislation aimed against the lobby is not sufficient, then let the people take into their own hands, whence all power of government originates, the making of laws which their legislature will not enact, and the repealing and vetoing of laws which it does enact contrary to the public will and good. Then let them add the power of recalling faithless, inefficient, negligent or corrupt public officials who fail in the proper discharge of their official duties. Then let them by direct popular action, conducted under a general law and by public officials, select the nominees for public offices, in a statewide primary, held on the same day by the same officers, for all parties, ballots, booths and officers being furnished at the public expense. Then let them elect United States senators by direct popular vote. Then add a corrupt practices act that will prevent corruption in elections, by preventing the gathering up or using of big campaign funds; make all candidates and party managers publish before and after elections, primary and state, complete and verified accounts of all receipts and expenditures, showing from whom received, how much from each and how expended. The amount should be limited to actual, necessary and proper expenses of advertising, speaking, traveling, postage, clerks, and the like. If our public officials are elected by bribery and corruption of the voters; if when elected they are subjected to the influence of a corrupting lobby; if the means of corruption are furnished by special interests which are enjoying immunities and unjust privileges from the public, how can you expect the public to have faith in their representation or their work?

Favors Abolishing Lobby.

I therefore favor abolishing the lobby, the notorious "third house," and if necessary to correct its evil influence, I would have restored to the people the power of direct legislation when the people saw proper to exercise it, and the power to recall faithless officials who will not or cannot or do not discharge their public duties. In this way would the people be more nearly represented in the making as well as in the execution of their laws. In case of a mob, let the power of recall be further secured by placing in the governor the power to remove summarily, and until his case could be tried by the senate, or other proper judicial tribunal, any peace officer in whose jurisdiction a mob did damage to person or property. All this looks to preventing the mob, which I maintain is better for society than to have a mob, and then punish it ever so severely.

In our government the law must be both supreme and sufficient. Its enforcement must be impartial, speedy and just. The people must learn not only to submit to it, but to respect it—respect it not only as the supreme power, but as the sufficient means for the redress of all wrongs, public and private. Remove, therefore, the taint of suspicion and doubt born of corrupting influences that dominate the enactment of law and the selection of public officials. Let the laws fairly reflect the same sober public will, and let their execution be prompt and impartial, and there will be neither ground for such violent disturbances as we are discussing, nor will they likely occur.



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at all. If, therefore, without mitigating the punishment due the mob in case, I venture to suggest the suppression of the mob in posse, I hope there will be none so stupid as to think I favor mob law.

Kentucky has been held up by some of the press, and others, as peculiarly subject to mob law. She has developed her full share, but it is not true that the mob spirit is more prevalent here than in the country generally. Brigands, and the criminal spirit which lives by lawlessness, are alien to our state. The people here, with rare individual exceptions, live cheerfully under the law, taught from their infancy to look to it for redress of wrongs. It is only when they have been led to believe that the law is inadequate, or those charged with its execution are faithless, that the temper of any considerable number of the public is excited to take the law into their own hands for execution.

And that is generally true throughout the civilized world, and has been for a long time.

Mobs are not the growth of modern civilization. They are not peculiar to America, nor to any section of it. The oppressive corn laws of Great Britain produced mobs. The cruel exactions of the House of Bourbon in France produced mobs, and the grievances were so great and so numerous that the mob became a rebellion. The oppressions of the British government gave rise to mobs in the colonies before the revolution.

Remove Cause of Mob.

That the mob should be suppressed promptly and effectually, goes without saying. There can be no ground for debate on that question. But that the action of the government should stop there, is to commit the public conscience to indifference to the public welfare. It is high time in such conditions to look to their cause, and if the cause be found to lie in oppression, or injustice, or inefficient execution of the law, then the remedy is to cure the cause, not as a concession to the mob, but to maintain peace in the future.

We have had in Kentucky, unfortunately, and to our discredit, a num-